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ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, inter alia, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under the Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(XXXVI)RES/601 of 25 September 1992,

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, and in particular its paragraph 52, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems threatening regional and international peace and security,

Aware of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their nuclear-weapons delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. Urges Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

3. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

4. Expresses its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

5. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

6. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

7. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".